



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

at Plymouth, Cape Cod, and near Islip, Long Island, and was first discovered at Cedar Bridge by Prof. S. W. Conrad. This locality was visited by Dr. Torrey, about 1835, and carefully indicated by him in *Ann. N. Y. Lyc. Nat. Hist.* iv. 83—so that there was no difficulty in finding the precise points mentioned; but Mr. R. was sorry that no trace of the plant could now be found there, and it has doubtless been eradicated by animals or by unscrupulous collectors, or has been otherwise unable to maintain its foothold in “the struggle for existence.” The vicinity was also carefully examined, but without success. The plant is said to have once existed near Pemberton Mills, N. J., but as that neighborhood is now entirely under cultivation, there is no evidence that the *Corema Conradii* now exists south of Long Island. If it is again to be discovered in New Jersey, it will probably be in the wide sandy waste a few miles west of Cedar Bridge, near the boundary between Burlington and Ocean counties, where a succession of elevated ancient ocean beaches offer conditions similar to those of Cape Cod.

Prof. Cope exhibited bones and teeth of the large extinct Chinchilla of the island of Anguilla, *W. I.*, *Amblyrhiza inundata*, and with them teeth of a second and new species, which he called *Loxomylus longidens*. It was also allied to the Chinchillas, and of large size. They were accompanied by a shell implement of human manufacture, which was, so far as discovery in an earthy matrix, and the color, etc., were evidence, of the same age as the Rodents.

May 11th.

DR. RUSCHENBERGER, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Twenty-eight members present.

The following papers were presented for publication:

“Further notes on Microscopic Crystals.” By Isaac Lea, L.L. D.

“Sexual Law in the Conifera.” By Thos. Meehan.

May 18th.

DR. RUSCHENBERGER, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Twenty-five members present.

The following paper was presented for publication:

“An attempt to ascertain the average weight of the Brain in the different races of Mankind.” By Joseph Barnard Davis.

May 25th.

PROF. FRAZER in the Chair.

Twenty-seven members present.

The new By-Laws were called up for a third reading, and, on motion to that effect, were adopted as the laws governing the Academy.

The following deaths were announced:

Frederick Cailliaud, Herman von Meyer and George J. Durham.

The following gentlemen were elected members:

Rev. Dr. Wm. Rudder and Persifor Frazer, Jr. Wm. H. Dall, of Washington, D. C., was elected a correspondent.

The Committee on paper entitled “An attempt to ascertain the
[May,